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American Education Society.

FOURTH REPORT

of the Directors of the American Society for
the Propagation of the Gospel
among the Heathen—Sept. 29, 1819.

will be recollected, that, at the commencement of the present year, the Directors were reduced to straits by the want of funds. They found themselves obliged to suspend appropriations to benevolent societies, and to exhaust the treasury of all monies subject to their disposal. Casting themselves on the kind providence of God, and the liberality of the Christian public, they determined to exhaust their treasury; when made a solemn appeal to the benevolence of the friends of the Society, whether this noble institution, which had begun to look upon the world with new and elevated hopes, should proceed with its great undertaking, or whether the Directors should be compelled to withhold aid from those, who were relying on their patronage. The appeal was made in vain. Public benevolence refused to action. New societies were proposed; new benefactors were secured; old societies and benefactors increased their contributions; the treasury was liberally supplied; and the Directors enabled to proceed in the discharge of their duty with fresh satisfaction, and with brighter prospects of success. And they desire now to share with others, in gratefully acknowledging the divine mercy, which has crowned the efforts of the Society through the year. The goodness of God in providing for the benevolent object, has dissipated the fears of the most timid, and surpassed the hopes of the most ardent. Trust that some divine goodness, the Directors indulge the confident hope, that public liberality will not only continue, but increase. It must, they think, be perceived, that, without a constant augmentation of the funds of the Society, not only all that has been done, and every effort they may make to discontinue their duty, the grand design of the Society must fail of its accomplishment. The trust reposed in them, early in the year, adopted measures to engage ministers of known reputation, as agents for the Society. One of these, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, spent several months in the service of the Society at the South. In many parts of Carolina and Georgia, he found the forward to promote this momentous object. The more intelligent and pious, who were increasing sensibility to the importance of a well educated ministry, and religious institutions, and a readiness to contribute to their character, the designs of this Society by general contributions. Several rich individuals made liberal donations; and one contributed \$500 as a permanent fund. The amount of monies already received, was \$3,000. The successful agency of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Storrs is the agent of the Board, the Rev. Mr. Payson, limited his labors chiefly to the County, Mass. By his well directed efforts, he presented the object of the Society more distinctly than had been done, to the minds of a considerable portion of the people, living in that respectable County. The contributions were increased by the Treasurer, as the fruit of his agency, which was executed gratuitously, amounted to \$960. Besides this, the Directors hope the way is prepared for a continual stream of bounty from individuals and from benevolent associations of men, into the treasury of the Society.

The benevolent ardor, which has been manifested the past year, has led to the formation of several auxiliary societies in different parts. Among these, there are two, which are distinguished rank, and upon which the most pleasing confidence; the YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY in BOSTON, and the FEMALE SOCIETY for BOSTON and VICINITY. From the former of these, the Treasurer of the Parent Society has already received \$500; from the latter \$753.63.

The Directors have also the pleasure to state, that a BRANCH SOCIETY has been formed in Hampden County, and, on application, has been admitted into the Constitution of the Parent Society in the State of Vermont. The Directors in favor of becoming a BRANCH of the AMERICAN SOCIETY. An AUXILIARY SOCIETY has been formed in Hampden County, and more than what justice requires, that the AUXILIARY SOCIETY in the County of Norfolk has from the first, exerted zeal and liberality in this cause, and of imitation. The Treasurer's statement will show the names of the various contributors, and the amount of the above donation.

what has been the whole amount of receipts for the year; namely, \$19,330.

The number of Beneficiaries received by the Board during the year, has been 58. The number of those, who have been assisted by the funds of the Society the past year, is 161. The whole number on the list of Beneficiaries, from the beginning, 204.

The Board rejoice in being able to report, that the literary improvements of the Beneficiaries, and their Christian deportment have, almost without exception, been represented to be such, as may justly afford satisfaction to their Benefactors, and excite lively hopes, that their future usefulness will, in the best sense, repay all the friendly assistance they are now receiving.

But considering the number of Beneficiaries, and that they are pursuing their studies in Colleges, Academies, and private Schools, throughout New England, and in several instances, in distant parts of the Union; the Directors are sensible, that the greatest possible vigilance is necessary in regard to their character and conduct. Under this impression, and from an earnest desire to maintain the necessary vigilance, they have been more particular and exact in requiring the proper testimonials respecting the diligence, the moral behavior, and piety, as well as the genius and indigence, of every Beneficiary. For any evidence of a radical want of economy, or of Christian circumspection; especially for any just ground to apprehend a disposition or character incompatible with the sacred object in view, the Directors feel themselves under imperious obligations to withhold charitable support. These consecrated funds, which are supplied by the friends of Zion, and, in part, by the hand labor and pious self-denial of the poor, are not to be distributed at random. They are given for a specific object, and that object of infinite moment; namely, to aid in preparing young men of requisite qualifications, for preaching the everlasting Gospel. Unless those, who are assisted by these funds, possess those natural and moral endowments, and exhibit those improvements, which answer the views of the Society, as expressed in their Constitution; the funds are misapplied, and lost.

On this part of the subject, the Directors are impelled by a sense of duty, both for the sake of the Beneficiaries, & of the community, to speak with the utmost plainness. It is obvious that young men of sanguine and aspiring minds are in no small danger of choosing the ministry, as a profession, from improper motives. This profession, at the present day, has many and strong attractions even to those, who exhibit little evidence of piety. In the first place, there is from all quarters a demand for ministers, more and more frequent and importunate; and every young man, who possesses even a common share of genius, may have a pretty sure prospect of a comfortable settlement in this profession. This profession too is held in high respect. In most instances, ministers are considered as men of consequence in the places where they reside; and if they support the clerical character in any good degree, will always receive the most respectful and affectionate attention from the friends of religion. Another recommendation of the sacred office is, that it affords opportunity for mental improvement, and generally secures to ministers the pleasures and advantages of a frequent intercourse with the most intelligent and polished members of society. And by many, who contemplate it superficially, and at a distance, the profession of a minister is supposed to be exempt, in an uncommon degree, from the necessity of labor, and to afford a prospect not only of honor, but of ease.—Under the influence of these, and other similar views, young men of ardent minds are likely to choose the ministry from wrong motives. To guard against this danger, it is necessary that ministers of the Gospel, and other enlightened Christians should, in every proper way, take pains to impress the minds of young men with the vast importance of the ministry, and with the difficulties, the wearisome, exhausting labors and hardships, which must be encountered in the discharge of its duties. Before young men are encouraged to apply for patronage to the Education Society, they should be examined and watched with the most vigilant fidelity. It should not be forgotten, that every instance of misconduct, or of defective talents, in a beneficiary of the Society, will not only be matter of reproach to the Christian name, but will chill the ardor of public charity, recently kindled in behalf of this benevolent object.

The Directors feel the most solicitous desire, that young men, who are inquiring into the expediency of seeking an education for the ministry, should be guided by proper views, and be led to pursue that course, which will be safest for themselves, and most advantageous to the church. They ought to be impressed with a sacred dread of misapplying or wasting these precious treasures. They ought frequently to address to their own consciences and hearts such questions as these; Shall I

touch this consecrated charity, without the requisite qualifications? Shall I dare to commit sacrilege, to gratify my own unhallowed desires?—As to their qualifications, they should remember, how difficult it is for young men, especially in such a case, to form a correct judgment of themselves. They should, therefore, guard against the influence of vanity and self-love, and, with a pious solicitude, seek to know what is the will of God. They should solicit the serious advice of judicious ministers, and private Christians; holding themselves ready to submit to the most faithful examination, and the most satisfactory trial of their talents and their piety, and always feeling, that however desirable, honorable, and useful an office the ministry may be, unless they have the requisite character, it is better for them to be in any employment, than in that. Above all, they should implore the guidance and blessing of God. And if at any period of their education, their patrons or instructors should be convinced, that they have mistaken their object; they ought cheerfully to relinquish their education, how much soever their hearts may have been set upon it, and be satisfied, that it is their duty, and will be their honor and happiness, to serve God in that calling, for which they are the best qualified.

There is another caution necessary to be inculcated. The vast importance of raising up able ministers of the Gospel is felt to a great extent in our country, and funds are collected to aid in promoting this object. Now young men, who are pursuing an education preparatory to the ministry, will be prone to rely passively upon this charitable provision so far, as to remit exertions they would otherwise be ready to make for themselves. Some, who might find it practicable to defray the whole expense of their education from some other source, may be inclined to solicit aid from this Society, not remembering that its funds are designed for those only, who are destitute of all other means of support. And even those, who are wholly destitute, may rest too quietly on public charity, and satisfy themselves with much less industry and economy, than others have practised, who have been left to make their way by their own efforts. But whether young men seek for assistance without cause, or ask for more than what is absolutely necessary; they are guilty of an impropriety, admitting of no excuse. They, who are appointed by this Society to manage its funds, wish these sober views of the subject to be constantly impressed on their own minds, and on the minds of their beneficiaries.

There is another view which the Directors have taken of the dangerous influence of the charity entrusted to them; namely, that it will be likely to detract from energy of character. Beneficiaries, whose wants are regularly supplied by public beneficence, will be in danger of falling far below the activity and usefulness of those, who have been obliged to struggle through great difficulties, and who rise to eminence in society by their own persevering diligence. The Directors have kept this dangerous tendency of charity steadily in view, and have labored, by every practicable means, to counteract it. In the first place, they have made it their uniform principle, not to afford to any beneficiaries a complete support. Even if their funds had been so much larger, as to be fully competent to this; they would have considered it the dictate of sound discretion, to grant only so much assistance to beneficiaries, as would be sufficient to keep them from sinking under too heavy a burden, and to give encouragement and success to their own diligent efforts.

It was partly on the same grounds, that the Directors in April last, adopted and published the following resolution; viz: "that it is the desire and expectation of this Board, that their Beneficiaries, in each stage of their education, should, as far as they have opportunity, employ at least two hours in a day, in productive labor, with a view both to aid them in defraying the expenses of their education, and to promote vigorous health; and that their instructors be requested to direct and assist them as to suitable employment."

The Directors, further, are not a little anxious respecting the moral influence, which may, in some respects, be produced on the character of the beneficiaries, by the habit of relying for support upon others; and would therefore earnestly call upon them, to use every possible means for preventing the effect which is feared. Every beneficiary should be led to reflect most seriously on the design of this benevolent institution, and on the end which is constantly to be sought by the application of its charities. He should never suffer the thought or feeling for a moment to steal into his heart, that he has any personal claim upon the public charity, or that he has any right to complain, if it is withheld; or, if bestowed with ever so much liberality, that it is any reason for him to look upon himself with feelings of pride or self-complacency. On the contrary, he should place himself habitually under the eye of Christ, the Head of the Church, be affected with his own unworthiness, and be deeply sensible, that every favor conferred upon him, especially that which may contribute to prepare him for future usefulness, should excite the liveliest gratitude in his heart, gratitude first of all to God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, and then to all, who are moved by love to the cause of God, to assist in educating young men for the Christian ministry. And if, in any case, an indigent youth, who is preparing for the ministry, should receive less from this sacred charity, than what is necessary to afford a complete supply of his wants; let him still remember, that what he does receive, comes from the hand of Christian benevolence; and that if he should possess such a temper of heart, as to be unthankful for a small gratuity, he would prove himself totally unworthy of a greater.

The Directors would also request the ministers and friends of religion, and especially Instructors of public schools, to co-operate with them in guiding, and forming for usefulness, the beneficiaries of the American Education Society; to exercise a watchful friendship over them, and to give any information to the Directors, which can enable them more advantageously, or more faithfully to execute their important and difficult trust.

In the course of the year, a question, which had been an interesting subject of conversation in many places, and had occupied, in no small degree, the attention of individuals belonging to the Board of Directors, was distinctly brought before them, with a request from a respectable clergyman, in behalf of his church, that they would give a definite, and public expression of their opinion upon it. The question was this; "whether it is expedient, that the Directors should select beneficiaries by name, as the particular objects of the charity of individual churches or benefactors." From the sincerest respect to those, who made the request, as well as to others, who had been contemplating the same subject, the Directors were induced to give, in the following communication, a public expression of their opinion on the question, which had thus been brought before them.

"The Directors cannot but feel the highest gratification in the active zeal, which has been excited in churches and individuals, as well as in the community at large, in favor of the great object of the American Education Society; and would gladly contribute to raise, to a still higher degree, that benevolent ardor, which has already effected so much for the cause of Zion. With this view, they have heretofore been inclined to advocate the method of assigning beneficiaries by name to individual churches and benefactors. And they are still satisfied that, were there no insurmountable difficulties attending it, this method would be calculated to create a lively interest in the object of this Society, and might possibly, in some instances, secure larger contributions, than any other method. But a deliberate consideration of the subject, and a little experience, have resulted in a conviction, that the method of selection proposed, is inexpedient.

"In the first place, it would obviously be an unpleasant and hazardous business, for the Board to undertake to make a selection from the list of their beneficiaries, when it would of necessity be understood, that the selection was meant to be a mark of distinction among them. On any other principle, the selection would not be satisfactory to those, for whom it was made. Churches and individual benefactors would naturally expect, that the Directors would assign to themselves of high qualifications. So that the selection would unavoidably be understood to be a mark of distinction, not only among the beneficiaries, but also among those benevolent societies or individuals, to whom the selected beneficiaries are not prepared to encounter the evils, which might originate from their attempting to make a distinction in either of these respects, even if they could be sure of making it justly. They would apprehend no small danger to the beneficiaries, who should thus at the very commencement of their education, be publicly distinguished by the Board, and be made the particular objects, not only of the charity, but of the flattering personal attention, of their benefactors. Honorable distinctions, conferred upon young men, even at the end of their literary course, have generally an unpropitious moral influence, against which we cannot too vigilantly guard the hearts of those, who are to be ministers of the meek and lowly Jesus. But in the opinion of this Board, that influence must be much more unpropitious, if the public distinction is conferred, before the youthful mind is strengthened by the discipline of education, and secured from danger by some degree of maturity in its faculties and habits.

"It is equally obvious, that those beneficiaries, who should not receive the honorable distinction conferred upon their associates, would be likely to feel a sensible depression and discouragement."

"But another evil, of no small moment, would arise from the circumstance, that the Directors could not rely on their own judgment, to make the distinction proposed, with perfect justice. They, who are conversant with the education of youth, well know, how often those, who appear to have minds of the first promise at the outset, are by and by outstripped by others, who were ranked far below them. In this affair, there will be perpetual disappointments. No human foresight can determine, what will be the rank of scholarship, which any youth, now commencing his course, will ultimately attain. And no human power can control the causes which conspire to awaken the latent energies of the mind, and to form the youthful character. This impossibility of making the proposed distinction justly, and the consequences, which would be occasioned by a disappointment of the expectations of beneficiaries, respecting the ultimate character of a particular youth, constitute another of the intrinsic difficulties, which embarrass the plan of selection proposed.

"An additional objection arises from the perplexity, which would be created, in managing the pecuniary concerns of the Society, if any considerable number of churches or individual benefactors should undertake to support particular young men by name, and each church, or benefactor should, of course, have an account current opened, in the books of the Treasurer of the Society, with each beneficiary, to be thus supported.

"And although the plan of selection proposed would have the advantage of giving an individuality to the object of charity, and of bringing it near; it is, on the whole, the persuasion of the Directors, that there is no occasion to resort to this plan, in order to excite in the public mind the most lively interest. They cannot but think, that any church or society, who have sufficient enlargement of heart to engage in this benevolent work, will feel a more sensible excitement, in contributing, with others, to the education of several hundred young men for the ministry, than from the consideration, that some single individual is the object of their charities.

"This Board are confirmed in the opinion above stated, by the result of the experience, which other societies have had. In no case has there ever been a warmer zeal excited in our country for the promotion of any benevolent object, than for the support of our missionaries to pagan lands. But all this zeal has been excited, without any such selection of individuals, as is contemplated in this case. It has been found sufficient for the friends of the Foreign Mission to know, that they were contributing to the support of Missionaries, and to the propagation of Christianity, among those, who were perishing for lack of vision. The same has been the case with other charitable institutions, at home and abroad.

"The Directors think it necessary to add that, when churches or individuals desire it, a sufficient degree of definiteness and individuality may be given to the object of these charities, in another way, not attended with any of the difficulties, which embarrass the plan of selection, viz: that a church, or individual benefactor, should stately contribute the average sum, that is necessary for the maintenance of one or more beneficiaries. And they wish it to be distinctly understood, that, in case any church, or individual benefactors, are acquainted with a young man of promising qualifications, and choose to commit him to the care of the American Education Society, affording him, through their agency, and in conformity to the rules which govern them respecting other beneficiaries, what is necessary to enable him to acquire an education for the ministry, thus taking upon themselves the responsibility of making their own selection; the strongest objections, which lie against the plan, considered above, would be entirely removed."

At the same meeting the Directors, with a view to advance the extensive interests of the Society, adopted the following resolution; viz:

"That the American Society for educating pious youth for the Gospel ministry may keep up such a connexion with its Branch and auxiliary societies, as the great and growing interests of the institution require; and that a complete view of the combined operations of the Society in different parts of the country may be given in its Annual Reports; the Directors request each Branch, and County Auxiliary Society to transmit to this Board a statement of their proceedings by the first of July in each year; and the Directors propose, that a representative from each Branch, and County Auxiliary Society, attend the Annual Meeting of the Parent Society, and, when practicable, that a representative from the Parent Society attend the Annual meetings of such District Societies."

"The Directors deem it of the highest moment, that all who have any concern with this Society, should steadily keep in view its original design; that is, to furnish to indigent young men of proper qualifications, the means of a thorough classical and public education. In prosecuting this design, many difficulties were to be expected; some, arising from the inadequate views which generally prevail, of the nature and value of a learned education; some, arising from the various ways which are open to young men, of getting into the ministry, without a regular course of classical study; some, arising from the haste or fickleness of young men themselves, or from a puerile vanity or self-esteem, which urges them to undertake the duties and

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"And although the plan of selection proposed would have the advantage of giving an individuality to the object of charity, and of bringing it near; it is, on the whole, the persuasion of the Directors, that there is no occasion to resort to this plan, in order to excite in the public mind the most lively interest. They cannot but think, that any church or society, who have sufficient enlargement of heart to engage in this benevolent work, will feel a more sensible excitement, in contributing, with others, to the education of several hundred young men for the ministry, than from the consideration, that some single individual is the object of their charities.

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"The Directors think it necessary to add that, when churches or individuals desire it, a sufficient degree of definiteness and individuality may be given to the object of these charities, in another way, not attended with any of the difficulties, which embarrass the plan of selection, viz: that a church, or individual benefactor, should stately contribute the average sum, that is necessary for the maintenance of one or more beneficiaries. And they wish it to be distinctly understood, that, in case any church, or individual benefactors, are acquainted with a young man of promising qualifications, and choose to commit him to the care of the American Education Society, affording him, through their agency, and in conformity to the rules which govern them respecting other beneficiaries, what is necessary to enable him to acquire an education for the ministry, thus taking upon themselves the responsibility of making their own selection; the strongest objections, which lie against the plan, considered above, would be entirely removed."

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seek the honors of the most important public profession, before they have obtained the requisite qualifications; and some, arising from the circumstance, that the beneficiaries of the Society are pursuing their studies in situations so distant, and under modes of instruction so diverse from each other. The Directors indulge the hope, that the time is not far distant, when the state of our higher schools and the feelings of the public will be such, that a more efficient direction can be given to the education of their beneficiaries, and thus a result be obtained more auspicious to the cause of learning and religion.

The Directors would imprint it deeply on their own minds, and on the minds of all who desire more laborers to be sent forth into the harvest, that, notwithstanding the difficulties & dangers which attend the operations of this Society, and the painful disappointment of their hopes, which may in some rare instances occur, as to the ultimate character and usefulness of their beneficiaries; there is abundant reason to be animated with their prospects, and, with growing zeal, to press forward to the consummation of their benevolent design. This design is not a subject of doubtful experiment. The plan of educating youth by public charity has long been known and approved in the Christian world. Liberal provision is made for this purpose in the European Colleges generally; and it is well known, what funds have been furnished to the most respectable Colleges and Academies in this country, for the gratuitous education of promising youth. The disappointment of hopes indulged, in a few cases out of many, has never led the managers of our public Seminaries, or the friends of learning and religion generally, to doubt the utility of such charitable funds. And it will not be forgotten that the large charity funds in two of the oldest and most respectable Academies in New-England were appropriated primarily to the very object, which this Society has in view. Nor has the wisdom or the benevolence of the men, who so richly endowed those Academies, ceased, after the trial of forty years, to be universally applauded. The result of such gratuitous education of youth for the learned professions, especially for the Christian ministry, is well known. Of late years this plan of public charity has assumed, in some respects, a new form. It has been presented before the community at large; and to a great extent the members of the community have taken an active part in its favor. It has been appropriated exclusively to those, who appear to possess piety and talents, and are seeking an education for no other purpose, than to prepare for the sacred office. Definite rules have been made and agents appointed for the regular application of this charity, and for securing a learned education to those young men, who are to enjoy it. And what has, on the whole, been the fruit of these charitable provisions for the education of a learned and pious ministry, but this—that men, who have been selected and educated by the managers of public charity, now fill many of the most important stations in our churches and Colleges, and occupy many of the most promising fields of missionary labor in heathen lands. This fact, in the view of the Directors, is testimony sufficient in favor of this general system of charity.

From present appearances, there is the best reason to hope, that the beneficiaries of this Society will be able and useful ministers in the church of Christ, and in the language of another, "that individuals will be found among them, who will singly repay to the church by their labors and their salutary influence, more than the cost of all the charitable institutions in our country."

Should any be disposed to ask, what need of further exertions in this cause? The answer is, that after all which has been accomplished, the demand for ministers still increases. The necessity of great and constant exertion does not depend on any doubtful principle, nor on the exactness of any particular calculation. It will be seen by every serious man, who gives any suitable attention to the subject, that in the most favored parts of the country, many flocks are left without a shepherd; that our newly settled regions, which are of great extent, and over which a vast and growing population is rising up, are destitute of ministers to an alarming and distressing degree; and that not far from eight thousand competent ministers are needed, in addition to all now laboring in the country. If this is a fact, the necessity is great and urgent. It is one, which speaks to the heart of every man and woman, especially of every Christian. It calls loudly upon all, to do what in them lies towards supplying this alarming deficiency. In their exertions to effect this, they should search out every young man in our country, to whom God has given promising talents and a pious disposition, and by friendly counsel, and where it is necessary, by charitable aid, encourage him to qualify himself for the work of the ministry. Not one should be left. While great care is taken to guard against imposition, and to withhold patronage from those who do not deserve it; still greater care should be taken, that no young man, in any part of our country, who possesses suitable qualifications, should be overlooked, and waste his talents in obscurity, for want of patronage. And as real worth of character is modest and unobtrusive; pains must be taken to search it out, and bring it forward into public view. Christian parents should be watchfully attentive to this duty, and should consider, how great a happiness it must be to them, to be instrumental, by their pious labors and sacrifices, in preparing one or more of their sons for the holy ministry. Christian ministers should be watchfully attentive to this duty; remembering, that the usefulness of their

whole life may be doubled, by every successful effort to help forward a promising youth in his preparations for the sacred office. Every intelligent Christian, every friend of man, should be watchfully attentive to this duty; considering how great a comfort it must be to him, living and dying, to look upon one faithful minister or missionary, if no more, who was drawn forth from obscurity, and prepared for a work of distinguished usefulness in the kingdom of Christ, by his friendly counsels and his charities.

To stimulate the friends of religion to these efforts, the Directors would earnestly request them to consider, how close and important a connection the design of this Society has with all the plans, which Christian benevolence is aiming to accomplish at this auspicious day. If the churches in Christian lands are to be enlarged and purified, and fed with the bread of life; if the rising generation are to be instructed in the principles of religion, and trained to virtue and usefulness; if literary and religious institutions are to be cherished and supported; if the gospel is to be preached in all the destitute parts of this vast Republic, and its increasing population brought to obey the laws and enjoy the benefits of Christianity; if the savages in our wilderness are to be reclaimed from their wanderings, and formed to the service of Jehovah; if the millions of the heathen are to be turned from their idolatry; if the reign of sin is to be brought to a close, and the reign of Christ to be extended over the earth; if things so desirable and momentous as these are to be accomplished, a great number of suitable agents must be raised up to accomplish them. And who ever have been—who ever can be employed, as proper agents in accomplishing these things, but ministers of the gospel? The design of this Society, then, has an inseparable and most interesting connection with all the great objects of Christian love. They who sincerely pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers into his harvest, and who freely contribute to their substance to increase the number of laborers, give the best proof of their benevolence, and contribute directly to promote the blessed cause, for which the Son of God lived, and suffered, and died.

How animating are the signs of the times! The period of Zion's enlargement and glory is drawing near. The whole earth will soon be given to Christ for an inheritance. But before Christians can behold that blessed day, they must rise to greater efforts, and to purer devotion. Loud and repeated calls reach us from the East and from the West, and from the North and from the South. Millions are hastening to the judgment, without any knowledge of the only Saviour. Let us do with all our might whatsoever our hand findeth to do. Let our hearts glow with higher ardor. Let us go forward unitedly in our work, trusting in the strength of God, and pursuing, as the dearest object of our hearts, the conversion and salvation of the world. Let us be filled with holy resolution, and confidence of success. We have an Almighty Leader. All heaven is with us, and shortly all the earth will be with us too. As soldiers of the cross, then, let us press forward, and enjoy a speedy and glorious triumph.

Late Missionary Intelligence.

[From the London Evangelical Magazine, for Nov. 1819, received at the Recorder's Office.]

SOUTH AFRICA.

The information afforded by Mr. CAMPBELL, in a letter, dated Bethelsdorp, July 5, 1819, is peculiarly pleasing, especially as it regards the rapid progress of civilization at Pacalt's-dorp. It affords another proof of the great advantage of sending missionaries to the heathen, even to the most wild and degraded among them, inasmuch as not only the invaluable blessings of the gospel are thereby communicated, but they are at the same time elevated from their wretched condition of sloth, and want, and misery, and rendered happy and comfortable in the present life.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Campbell, Bethelsdorp, July 5, 1819.

Rev. and dear Sir,—Our last letter to the Directors was from Caledon Institution, in the district of Zwellendam, in which we laid before them a pretty full statement of our transactions there.

We left Caledon Institute on Thursday, the 27th of May, and arrived on the evening of June 2, at Hoogte-Kraal, now called Pacalt's-dorp, where we met with a welcome reception from Mr. and Mrs. Messer, and many of the Hottentots, by whom we were soon surrounded.

We were prepared to expect to see great improvements, but what we witnessed greatly surpassed our expectations. Six years ago, when our late brother Pacalt arrived at the Kraal of Hottentots residing there, not a field or garden was to be seen, nothing but a few miserable huts, and the inhabitants clothed in tattered sheep-skins. Every thing wore the aspect of extreme wretchedness. Now it is surrounded by a strong wall six feet high, five feet thick at bottom, and two at top, and measures 6,767 feet round. Their enclosures for holding horses, oxen, sheep, &c. measure 938 feet; and those enclosing the gardens 3,396 feet. They have two large artificial pools of water, formed on a declivity with great labor, for affording drink to their cattle. A church capable of containing 200 persons, which is used as a school during the week; with excellent gardens for every family in the settlement, and extensive fields beyond the outer wall, which they propose enclosing with a wall after the ploughing season is over. These are literally public works, for they are made by the people in a body—men, women, and

children assemble and work together, the missionary judging of the most convenient time for calling them out. All ages working together makes it not a toil but a pleasure. We saw them build 330 feet in one day, which was one of the most cheering sights we ever beheld.

When the mission commenced, there was not a yard of cotton cloth to be seen in the Kraal—now, on the Lord's day, almost every female in the place of worship is as neatly attired as those of any country congregation in England. They behave with uncommon decorum during the whole time of worship, and retire with stillness, and in an orderly manner, the women first, then the men and the boys.

There are 24 males, 22 females, 41 boys, and 54 girls belonging to the settlement; but, on the Lord's day, many Hottentots from the neighborhood regularly attend the worship. We were much pleased on the Sabbath to see the Landrost and several other gentlemen from the neighboring town of George, sitting with this congregation of Hottentots. There are generally residing at the institution, between 100 and 200 persons; and between 200 and 300 usually attend divine worship on the Sabbath. Seventy children regularly attend the School—sixty-four persons, old and young, can read. Six boys and seven girls are learning to write and figure. The employments by which the people support themselves, are wood-cutting, needle-work, washing at the Drosdy of George, cultivating their gardens, driving waggons to Cape-Town for farmers and others—the boys gain much by being ox-leaders in journeys to Cape. Five waggons are the property of the people, also about 150 oxen, 100 cows, and 53 calves. There is land cultivated for receiving about 100 sacks of wheat-seed.

Mr. Pacalt left all his property, which amounts to about 3,000 rix dollars, to the Missionary Society.

We are likely to remain here for some time, as the roads around are infested with infuriated Caffres, with whom the Colony is at war. Besides this obstruction, no men can be obtained to go with us, being absent on commandoes against the Caffres. Several thousand men are in arms for that purpose. Many lives have already been lost, and many more are likely to fall, as they mean in a few days to cross the Great Fish River, and enter Caffraria. If the Caffres meet them in the open field, the contest is not likely to continue long; but if they resolve upon bush-fighting, the termination may be distant. Mr. Philip is well, but being absent at Uitenhagen, preaching to the soldiers, and the post going off, I am obliged to send this without his signature. I am, &c. JOHN CAMPBELL.

MADRAS.

Mr. Fleming, in a letter just received, represents the state of religion there as very encouraging. Prayer-meetings and Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge multiply, and begin to meet with cordial support. The late visit of the Bishop of Calcutta to Madras has, he says, infused new life into the religious community. The Schools connected with our missions, fourteen in number, containing upwards of 350 Hindoo children, continue to prosper.

Mr. Fleming lately conversed with a Jewish Rabbi, who had been at Cabul, who says that a Christian missionary might reside there with safety—that there is an Armenian Christian church there, and a Jewish Synagogue. He says also, the Afghans are Beni-Israel, and maintain all kinds of intercourse with the Jews, marriage excepted.

RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, April 20, 1819.

On Easter evening, I had the unspeakable pleasure of presenting to our excellent Emperor, through Prince Galitzin, the first copy of the Gospels in the modern Russ. As it was needful that the first edition should have a short preface, giving an account of the cause of its being translated into the modern Russ, and the good monarch fearing that those who drew up the preface might have given him undue praise, I was repeatedly charged not to deliver out a single copy, until he had read the preface and approved it. Nothing having been said to hurt the feeling of the modest Alexander, he approved of the whole, and was delighted to see this important part of the word of the living God in a language understood by about thirty millions of his subjects. I immediately received orders to distribute as many copies as we had got ready. I then sent copies to the members of the Imperial Family, and several of the leading members of our Committee; which caused much joy to them and their families. The day before yesterday our Committee met, when I had copies prepared for the remaining members; and, the business being ended, and my packages opened, every copy was speedily carried away. We are likely to be, in a manner, devoured at the depot, by the people eagerly soliciting copies, and begging to be allowed to deposit money in order to secure them. A second edition of the number of 10,000 copies was immediately ordered, and two sheets are already composed. We have orders to send away copies of the Scriptures, for about 120,000 rubles.

I have received the Gospel of Matthew, in the Karelian language, which is of Finnish origin, and spoken in the government of Twer, to print it for the poor people who speak this language. They were quite overjoyed to hear that they were likely to have the word of life in a language they understand. The members of our excellent Society in Tobolsk inform us, that they have found opportunities to get the Gospels translated into two new languages, spoken in Siberia, the Rangulian and Chapogulian. You see we bid fair to rival our friends in the East, in the number of translations. Matthew is translated in the Tschuwashian, and the other three Gospels are in a state of forwardness. This is going forward under the direction of our Societies in Kazan and Simbirsk. The works will be printed in Kazan. Our friends in Georgia are full of animation; they have collected not less than 12,000 rubles; which, in whatever light it be viewed, is a considerable sum for them.

REVIVALS IN WARE, (Mass.)

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

Among the rich variety of religious intelligence communicated through the medium of the Recorder, the work of the Holy Spirit, in special revivals of religion, hold a conspicuous place.

In all the triumphs of the cross, displayed in the effectual operations of the Spirit, upon the hearts of sinners, the faithful ministers of Christ will thank God and take courage, the languid groans of private Christians will be revived, and the friends of Zion will rejoice together in view of the rising glories of the kingdom of our Immanuel.

Wishing to bear public testimony to the work of divine grace among the people of my charge, I shall attempt to give a brief statement of facts, touching the special work of the Spirit of God since my connection with this people. Should you think them worthy of a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert them.

At the commencement of my labors among this people, the whole number of professing Christians were less than fifty. Although at this period, religion seemed to be in a low state among us, yet, the professed people of God, appeared generally to possess in some good measure, the spirit of the Gospel. They were enlightened into the great doctrines of salvation from the clear and faithful exhibition of truth in my predecessor.

Nothing remarkable occurred during the three first years of my ministry. We had some to weep over the desolations of Zion, who were not strangers to the duty of prayer. About the month of Dec. 1813, there appeared to be some excitement among professing Christians. Symptoms of a glorious work of divine grace, began to make their appearance. These symptoms, be it spoken to the praise of divine grace, did not vanish like the morning cloud.—The raised expectation of the people of God, was, in some measure, realized. God heard their prayers, appeared in his glory, and made bear his arm for the salvation of souls. About 40 were added to the church as the hopeful fruits of this revival. This good work was followed by a state of lamentable declension. Becoming weary in well doing, God left us to reap the fruit of our folly.

The second season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord and the power of his Spirit, visibly commenced at a monthly concert of prayer, March, 1816. This work commenced in an unexpected and surprising manner. It was a season of extreme moral darkness. With a few exceptions, the visible people of God were like the bones in the Prophet's vision, motionless. The men of the world had set up their standard, and unfurled their colors. Vain and ungodly amusements were multiplied. To all human appearance, we were swiftly ripening for ruin. But, as if to manifest, in a most conspicuous manner, the riches of divine sovereignty, and to give convincing proof that God can work with or without means, the Holy Spirit was sent down like rain upon the mown grass, and as showers that water the earth. We had such a season of refreshing as can never here be forgotten by the saints.

Although there was no remarkable characteristic in this work, to distinguish it from many others, yet, all classes and descriptions of men, from the venerable old man, down to the child, seemed to be more or less affected by the work.

Subsequent to this season, as fruits of this revival, about seventy were added to the church.

We have the pleasure of recording another special work of the Holy Spirit, during the past winter. This glorious work made its appearance about the first of Dec. 1818. From the commencement for nearly two months, the work progressed but slowly. The people of God were exercised with alternate hopes and fears. While some began to grow discouraged, others manifested the determinate resolution of good old Jacob, when he wrestled with the angel of the covenant. We were not yet prepared for so rich a blessing as God had in store for us. Sometime in the month of January, the work became powerful. Throughout the limits of the town, an alarm was excited among the ungodly. Men and brethren, what shall we do, was the simultaneous enquiry. In the course of a few weeks, a considerable number gave pleasing evidence of having passed from death unto life. Seventy or eighty have indulged an hope. Between fifty and sixty have already united with the church. Some of almost every age, have been made the hopeful subjects of this work. There is, however, a larger proportion of those in advanced life, found among the hopeful converts, in this late work, than is usual in revivals of religion. Eight or ten, between sixty and eighty, have indulged the pleasing hope of being born again by the efficient power of the Holy Ghost.

During the late work, a spirit of special prayer, was very manifest in the saints.—Among the fruits of this good work, family worship holds a conspicuous place. We now find an altar for God, in very many families, which, previous to this revival, lived without hope, without prayer, and without God in the world.

I am thoroughly convinced, from seasons of revivals, in visiting from house to house, and in conversing with individuals, upon their spiritual concerns, that more accurately what is their present state of mind, and be better able to do truth to the understanding and conscience. This course has been adopted, more especially, in the late revivals, by my brethren, in this vicinity of towns, in which has so gloriously displayed the riches of his grace, with great success.

The doctrines which have been blessed in this and in the neighboring towns, the salvation of so many souls, may be said to be the doctrine of the reformation. The doctrine of the reformation, the dependence, regeneration by the agency of the Spirit of God, the presence of the saints, the unchangeable love of the divine government, the electing love of God, the future state, and punishments, as well as the impenitent nature of repentance, faith, and holiness, are some of the leading doctrines which have been constantly held in view, and urged upon the consciences of men. In short, we have insisted upon the doctrine of salvation by grace alone. Ware, Dec. 16, 1819.

BOSTON RECORD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1820.

The commencement of a year presents different minds. It is one of those periods at which every man ought to pause, and calmly review the past, and summon up his energies to meet the events and the duties of the future. The last year is already numbered those beyond the flood; its pleasures and pains—its anxieties and levities—its joys and sorrows, are no more. The page allotted to history in the "book of remembrance" is up; the record is sealed; our virtues and crimes, our faith and our unbelief, are by the Angel's hand, and reserved for closure on that day, for which all things were made.

Some of those who began the last year, and patronized our humble efforts in the cause of Christ, have gone to render their final account. Their tears are forever wiped away, as they taken up the sad lamentation, "the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not ed." Among them were the devoted and eminent servants of Christ, as well as his humble followers in the more private walks of life; rich, as well as the poor; the benevolent as the despondent. Rarely has a year witnessed progress, made such desolations among the distinguished servants of Church and State; we have found in the records of antiquity, many names of superior excellence, whose limits;—but, though we see them no more, what more affects our hearts, enjoy thyself no more, they are in the presence of God, holding his glory, and sounding his praise. It is yet among the children of men; the sphere of our duties and enjoyments, we are required to labor in the cause of holiness, to be contented with such a portion of light, as a Sovereign God may mete out to us, to remember for encouragement, while "the burden and heat of the day," that remaineth a rest for the people of God. Discharged, is happiness either on earth or in heaven. Fidelity brings with it its reward; grace will crown it with honors that shall fade, in the temple of God above.

Should the solemn message from God be "this year thou shalt die," who of us would be startled! But he who has his house in order, his lamp trimmed and burning, has no need to be alarmed. By him, the tidings shall be delivered with transport. "Am I going to leave Father's house? Am I so near the end of all my toils and sufferings, my conflicts and my Master's service?" Death will not humble, active Christian unprepared to his cold embraces. He strikes terror to the of the drone, not to the heart of the warrior laborious disciple.

This year may prove the last to many readers—the last to us! It will not be long, we hope, as an unwelcome intrusion of retirement, if we suggest to them the importance of devoting a portion of their time to the beginning of the year, to the examination of principles, affections, motives and actions; an examination, we trust, has been attended; but let it be more than ever, thorough; let it be accompanied with prayer for that aid which cometh only from the Father of lights; let it be conducted in view of eternity, and with the most active participation of consequences depending on our hearts' desire and prayer to God our Father, "that they may be saved." Well know that their salvation is close at hand, and that their knowledge without improvement, and pure devotion. Whether our earth be protracted, or we "depart to Christ, which is far better," is only a question; but are we prepared for the angel's trumpet, and the tremendous accountment? Are we possessed of "the new man" in Christ, and clothed with the righteousness, which he will recognize in heaven, when seated on the throne, and all gathered before him? These are the questions that ought to engage our enquiries.

The manner in which many spend the "time"—in revelry and mirth, as it were, as if it were a mere trifling and irreverent. "Foolish talking and jesting," never "convenient," and not the ordinary manner of God, nor the manner of the word of God, nor the manner of the holy joys of heaven, admitted that recreations of this nature, any time becoming in one who hopes

Female Liberty continues conspicuous and worthy of imitation. The Ladies of Keene, N.H. have presented to their Pastor, Rev. Mr. Barstow, twenty dollars to constitute him a life-member of the New-England Tract Society.—The Ladies of Sanborn, N.H. have presented to their Pastor, Rev. Mr. Bodwell, a handsome cloak, and forty dollars to constitute him a life-member of the A. Education Society.—The Ladies of Wareham, Ms. have also presented a handsome cloak to their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Everett.—The Ladies of Eastport, Me. have forwarded a donation of \$23, 22, and the "little Masters" \$4, 62, to the Maine Branch of the Am. Education Society.

Boston Foreign Mission Society.

The members of the Foreign Mission Society of Boston and the vicinity are reminded, that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers is to be held on Monday next, Jan. 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the hall of the Massachusetts Bank.

At 8 o'clock, P. M. precisely, the members of the Society, and all others who choose to attend, are invited to meet at Concert Hall, where some statements will be made, with the design of communicating knowledge of the Society's objects, and exciting an interest in the Missionary cause. Seats will be provided for Ladies, and the room will be rendered warm and comfortable.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the annual Sermon will be delivered before the Society, at the Old South Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dwight, after which a collection will be taken for the objects of the Society.

Essex-Street Meeting-House.—The Sale of the Pews in the New Meeting-House in Essex-street, will take place on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the Female Society of Boston and its vicinity, Auxiliary to the American Education Society, will be held on Thursday the 5th of January, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mr. S. T. Armstrong, Bulfinch-street, when a punctual attendance is requested.

Domestic Missionary Society.

The Subscribers, Treasurer of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts Proper, by direction of the Executive Committee, gives notice, that all applications for assistance, and all demands for services performed, should be made directly to the Chairman of said Committee, (the Rev. John Kepp, of Blandford.) The Treasurer is not authorized by the Constitution, in any case, to grant money, nor to pay out of the Treasury any sum, under a grant is made, but in pursuance of orders drawn upon him by the Committee. It must be seen, therefore, that every application made directly to him, only gives him unnecessary trouble, without benefit to any other person.

Dec. 15, 1819. JOSIAH DWIGHT.

ORDINATIONS.

On Wednesday of the present week, the Rev. DAVID BRIGHAM was ordained over the second Congregational Church in Randolph. The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Braintree; the Sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Ide, of Medway, from 2 Timothy i. xv. "Study to show thyself approved unto God;" the Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Rockwood, Westborough; the Charge by Rev. Mr. Weeks, Abington; the Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, first parish Randolph; and the Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Huntington, Bridgewater. The services were solemn, and interesting to a large audience.

On the 22d December, Rev. EDWARD QUINCY SEWALL was ordained to the pastoral charge of the Church and Congregation in East Barnstable, Mass.—Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fish, of Mashpee; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Ripley, D. D. of Concord; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pratt, of West Barnstable; Charge by Rev. Mr. Simpkins, of Brewster; Right hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Sandwich; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Haven, of Dennis.

Communication.—"It is due to the cause of truth to state, that the statement in the Recorder of June 26th, that the connection between Rev. H. True and the Church in Union was dissolved in May last, was a mistake made in making the communication to the Printer; and was intended and ought to have been, that the contract between Rev. H. True and the Town of Union was dissolved in May last."

The following is a statement of the number of graduates at the several Colleges named, the present year, with the date of the commencement at each college.

	A. B. A. M.
University of Pennsylvania	July 29 18 6
Burlington College	Aug. 11 7 0
Dartmouth College	Aug. 19 25 8
Harvard College	Aug. 25 61 36
Williams College	Sept. 1 13 3
Bowdoin College	Sept. 1 11 5
Brown University	Sept. 1 20 20
Yale College	Sept. 8 40
Princeton College	Sept. 22 33 15

Literary Notice.—R. P. & C. Williams, Boston, have in the press, "The Rules and Exercises of HOLY LIVING; in which are described the means and instruments of obtaining every virtue, and considerations serving to the resisting all temptations. Together with prayers, containing the whole duty of a Christian, and the parts of devotion fitted for all occasions, and furnished for all necessities." Second American, from the twenty-seventh London Edition. By Jeremiah Taylor, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles the first. The Rev. Thomas Thirlwall, M. A. Editor.

"The style is adapted to the understanding of the most unlearned. Simplicity and singleness of heart defused the work, enriched at the same time with various and extensive erudition, and sparkling with the rays of a refulgent genius."

At the Commencement of South Carolina College, 32 students received their first degrees and the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, Professor in the Literary and Theological Institution in Waterville, Maine.

A Munificent Act.—The Hon. Gideon Granger, late Post Master General of the United States, and now a member of the Senate of this state has given to the state of New-York, one thousand acres of land, lying in the county of Steuben, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards completing the great Western Canal, from the Hudson to Lake Erie.

Albany paper.—A man has been sentenced in New-York to 14 years imprisonment at hard labor, for an attempt to kidnap a free black woman, for the purpose of selling her as a slave. This is a righteous visitation of an abominable practice, which, it is believed, has been prosecuted to a considerable extent.

James Fast was executed in Virginia, for the murder of his wife, the 17th inst. He committed the deed, he confessed, at the instigation of a female friend, and three of his daughters were witnesses against him.

Melancholly Accident.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. James Sargent, of Brattleboro', accidentally fell from his wagon, near Cambridge bridge, opposite Mr. L. Brigham's tavern; the wheel passed over the back part of his head and across his under jaw, and he instantly expired. He has left a wife and six children.

STONEHAM MURDERERS.

The Portland papers announce, that one Magnus Harmon had been apprehended there, and examined before Justice Storer, on suspicion of being one of the above murderers. He was one of the two persons who arrived at Salem the morning after the murder, (November 26,) and took immediate passage in the Rosanna for Bangor, and on that schooner putting into Portsmouth on the 30th for a harbor, left her, and walked to Portland. He confesses having left Boston about sunset on the evening of the 25th November—the night of the murder, to seek for a passage to Edgartown; which was the time when an officer of the State Prison saw Philips and three others passing Charlestown bridge out of Boston. His companion (Reuben Sutton, a baker) took passage from Portland, the 4th inst. in the sloop William, Capt. Stanford, for this place. Harmon is committed for further examination. This Harmon was liberated from the State Prison in July last. Other circumstances make it probable, that the above two persons were the accomplices of Daniels and Philips.—Cent.

Serious Affray.—On Tuesday evening at near ten o'clock, a collection of between thirty and forty blacks assembled for the purpose of liberating a black who had been imprisoned, and who it was understood by them was a slave, and was to be sent to one of the southern states to his master. The blacks were armed with bludgeons and it was observed that they were stationed in couples at all the corners in Court Street, and near the jail. They were observed by two young men returning to their lodgings who suspecting their intentions were directed to a good purpose, gave information to the watchmen. One of the blacks was then heard to whistle, when he was immediately surrounded by upwards of twenty of his comrades. The watchmen on asking one of them what was their business, was answered in a saucy manner; and soon after one of the blacks stepped from the side walk towards a watchman, who had his back to him, and knocked him down with his club. A number of the watchmen and citizens having now collected, attempted to secure all the blacks they could find, and succeeded in apprehending 15, who were committed to jail. Yesterday morning they were examined before Justice Gorham, on a charge of assaulting the watchmen, when four of them were committed for trial at the Municipal Court, on the first Monday in January next. Mr. Fulton, the watchman, who was knocked down, we understand is dangerously ill; and fears are entertained that he will not recover.—Boston Daily Adr.

Melancholly Event.—The New York papers of 22d inst. inform, that on Tuesday afternoon, as JAMES STROUGHTON, Esq. son of the Spanish Consul of New York, and nephew of the Spanish Consul in this town, was walking in Broadway, he was met by Mr. ROBERT M. GOODWIN, of Baltimore, when a rencounter ensued, in which the former was stabbed to the heart by a sword carried in the cane of the latter, and expired immediately after.—Mr. G. left town directly, but was overtaken by the civil authority at Elizabethtown, and brought back that night.

New-York, Dec. 24.—The funeral of Major STROUGHTON who was killed on Tuesday by Mr. Goodwin, was attended yesterday by nearly ten thousand people. Upward of 100 officers, in uniform; all the gentlemen of the bar, of which he was a promising member; and in short, all conditions of citizens joined in the melancholly procession. His remains were deposited beneath St. Peter's Church, after a funeral sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR. The resentment of Mr. G. was occasioned by some remarks made by the deceased in a cause in Court. He challenged Mr. S. which was refused; and in meeting him in Broadway, Mr. G. used the most rude and offensive terms towards him. Mr. S. however, passed on; but soon returning, a rencounter took place, which ended in fatality. Mr. G.'s sword passed through the heart of Mr. S. who fainted, and without uttering a word, died in a few minutes. The verdict of the inquest, composed of double panel, was *Willful Murder by Robert M. Goodwin.*—He is committed for trial, and has retained Messrs. EMMET and OGDEN, as his counsel.

THE DEAD ALIVE!

The following account of Russell Colvin, who was supposed to have been murdered by two brothers in Vermont by the name of Brown, is from the New-York National Advocate. Colvin has gone to Vermont for the purpose of proving the innocence of the Browns for whose murder they had been sentenced to be hung. Colvin was a man of inexperience, of little talent or capacity to earn his living, he married a sister of these Browns, who had to support him, and to whom he was very obnoxious. Colvin was in the habit of straying away from his home, and keeping away for a length of time—he took his final departure, and nothing was heard of him or suspected of him, until the *dream*. It turned out, that in a field of these Browns a large hole was usually kept open for preserving potatoes during the winter.—It was suddenly closed. In this old hole a skeleton of a man was found, a barlow penknife, bloody, and another knife, rusty, lay along side of him. Colvin's wife declared that he had belonged to her husband—she swore also to the buttons on his clothes, and for the first time she suspected he had been murdered—the two Browns were arrested—the younger one was imprisoned—and in the same prison a man was confined who had been arrested on suspicion of forgery, but subsequently was honorably acquitted. To this man Brown confessed that he and his brother had murdered Colvin, and buried him in the potato hole—this confession was given in evidence against them, which, together with other circumstances, led to his conviction. This is the story told us—Colvin is alive and these men are innocent. But to whom does that skeleton belong? Some one was murdered in the Browns' field, and secretly buried there. The two brothers, when quarreling, were frequently heard to threaten each other mysteriously. The ways of Providence are hidden from us, and the discovery of Colvin's existence may lead to the knowledge of who the person was thus cautiously buried; respecting whom, there is reason to believe, four information is true, that the Browns know something of. Another dream may be more conclusive.

Military Road.—The troops lately employed on the Military road from Detroit to the State of Ohio, have retired to winter quarters at Detroit. They have finished cutting the road, and making the necessary bridges, to the Miami Rapids, a distance of 75 miles.

From our correspondent in Marblehead, we learn, that last Wednesday, arrived the last schooner and fishing vessel that had sailed from Marblehead. No vessel has been lost, and only four men have died abroad through the season, by sickness or accident.

Capt. Pearson, from Sandwich Islands, who arrived at Macao, 23d July last, reports that the king of those Islands (Tamahamua) was dead.

Mr. James Bridges was killed at Andover last week by the wheel of his wagon, one of the oxen having trodden upon the skirts of his coat.

MARRIAGES.

In Bridgewater, Mr. George Bassett to Miss Hannah Mitchell. In Hingham, Capt. Joshua Humphrey to Miss Polly Hudson. In Gloucester, John Carter, Esq. to Miss Amelia Oakes. In Salem, Mr. Alvin Hildreth to Miss Lydia K. Lusk. In New Bedford, Mr. Wheeler, of Reading, to Miss Susan Towne. In Dorchester, Mr. Amos Upham to Miss Abigail Humphrey, 5th dau. of Dea. James H.

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

SENATE, Monday, Dec. 20.

The President by his Secretary, communicated this day a Message which was read.

On the Message relates to the benevolent act of the last session, for further prohibiting the Slave Trade, and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose.—On the true intent of this act, the President says, some doubts are entertained; and he explains to Congress the constructions he has given to it, and the measures he has adopted to carry it into execution as far as understood. The vessels of war, he informs, had been promptly instructed to seize all vessels having blacks, &c. on board; but that no seizures have as yet been made by them. With respect to the removal of captured slaves to Africa, as contemplated by the act, the President adds, that a public vessel had been sent to the coast of Africa, with two agents, (with salaries of 1200 & 1500 dollars a year,) with tools, &c. for the shelter and sustenance of such as may be landed there; and with power to locate a suitable place, wherein preparations may be made to carry into execution the benevolent intent of the law.

HOUSE, Dec. 20—23.

IMPOST DUTIES.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report on the expediency of disallowing credit upon duties accruing on imports and tonnage; and repealing all laws allowing drawbacks.

Mr. T. in presenting his motion, remarked on the great deficit of the revenue; and that should we resolve to occupy the Floridas, ways and means must be found to raise ten millions of dollars for the year beyond the estimated income of the Treasury.—He intimated that ours was the only government that allows a credit on duties; and that it could be easily proved, that the importing merchants have a constant loan of about twenty millions of dollars; and that this, while it operated as a bounty on importations, tended to discourage manufactures.

Mr. SMITH, of Md. was glad the subject was brought forward thus early; but if the motion prevailed, the axe he said, would be laid to the root of the whole revenue system.

On motion of Mr. SILSBEE, the resolution was laid on the table.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

Mr. JONES, of Ten. moved, That the Secretary of War be required to report, whether any pensions have been granted under the law of March last, which for reasons which he will state, ought not to have been granted; and what course has been pursued relative thereto.—Also, the number and names of the Pensioners from each State, and the amount paid in each State; with the line to which they belonged, and their rank; and also the regulations adopted by the War Department in relation to the examination and admission of claims for pensions under the act.

This motion occasioned a debate, in which Gen. BLOOMFIELD, Messrs. WHITMAN, LINCOLN, and HILL, of Mass. Messrs. STROTHER, RICH, and TAYLOR, took part. It was contended on one side, that the subject was already before another Committee, and that this motion was unnecessary; and on the other, that the Secretary of War had transgressed his power by striking names from the list of pensioners, and that therefore the subject should be particularly inquired into. In reply it was said, that the Secretary had only exercised a discretionary power confided to him, and that no names had been struck from the list but such as had been inserted thereon by fraud. The motion as above stated, was adopted.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. HILL, of Mass. moved for a Committee to report on the expediency of establishing a National University, in Washington. He remarked, that our illustrious Presidents had recommended such an institution to perpetuate the Union, and form a national character.—And though some might doubt the constitutionality of the project, and others might allege that there was no surplus money in the treasury; yet as the resources of the U. S. are great, and the wealth of a nation consists in the industry and economy of its inhabitants; he should not fear to make the experiment, and he hoped his motion would prevail. Motion rejected.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND. LONDON, NOV. 23. Yesterday the two Houses of Parliament assembled by Proclamation; when the Commons being assembled in the Chamber of Peers, the Prince Regent came in and delivered a SPEECH from the throne. The following are extracts from it.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year; but the sedition practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquility and with the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the community; and a spirit is now fully manifested, utterly hostile to the Constitution of this Kingdom and aiming not only at the change of these political institutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but at the subversion of the rights of property and of all order in society.

"I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you—and I feel it to be my indispensable duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the counteraction and suppression of a system, which, if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation.

"The necessity of affording protection to the lives & property of his Majesty's loyal subjects, has compelled me to make some addition to our military force; but I have no doubt you will be of opinion that the arrangements for this purpose have been effected in the manner likely to be the least burthensome to the Country.

"Although the revenue has undergone some fluctuation since the close of the last session of Parliament; I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you it appears to be again in a course of progressive improvement.

"Upon the Loyalty of the great body of the people I have the most confident reliance; but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertion, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the doctrines of Treason and impiety, and to impress upon the minds of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, that it is from the cultivation of the principles of Religion, and from a just subordination to the lawful authority, that we can alone expect the continuance of that divine favor and protection which have hitherto been so signally experienced by this Kingdom."

PARLIAMENT

In the House of Commons, Nov. 23d, an address to the Prince Regent, in answer to his speech from the throne, was read, and Mr. TIERNEY (the leader of the opposition) moved an amendment, or rider, disapproving of the conduct of the magistrates and military in dispersing the Manchester meeting on the 16th August. A most animated debate ensued, which continued for two days; when the Address passed without a division; and the question on Mr. TIERNEY's motion, was negatived: For it, 150, Against it, 381. Majority 231.

House of Lords. Dec. 2. Lord STURMOUTH moved, that the bill to prevent drilling and training be read a second time. A debate ensued,

and the bill was opposed; but it passed to a second reading without a division.

Carlisle, the vendor of *Raise's Age of Reason*, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, and a fine of 1500l. & committed to Dorchester jail. In almost every part of the Empire, there are revived or augmented Yeomanry corps.

The British and Portuguese governments have organized Courts at Sierra Leone, for the trial of captured slave ships.

Henry Stent, who was sentenced to death for stabbing his dissolute wife, has been pardoned.

MADRID, NOV. 3. Mr. FORSYTH goes decidedly; but the Florida affairs are still wrapped in mystery. At all events, we have an additional force of 3000 men at Havana, to defend Pensacola.

DEATHS.

In Boston, John Herbert, Esq. 60; Mrs. Abigail Batts, 36; Miss Elizabeth Holbrook; Mrs. Mary Barnicoat, 71; Mr. Mathias Rider, printer, 23; also his only son, John Francis Rider, 7 mos.; Mr. Samuel Dushwood, aged 58.

At Salem, suddenly, on Wednesday night, the Rev. WILLIAM BENTLEY, D. D. aged 55.

At Dorchester, Capt. Lemuel Clap, 85.—At Bridgewater, Mr. John Hudson, 77.—At Dighton, Mr. Joseph Hathaway, 26.—At Marblehead, Mr. Samuel Brown, 81.—At Salem, Mr. John Chapman, 73.—At Concord, Mrs. Betsey Abbott, 36.—At Andover, Mrs. Abigail Walker, 29.—At Berwick, Mr. Reuben Chadbourne.—At Alfred, Capt. Paul Webber.—At N. Haven, Mrs. Bristol, 72.—At Albany, Sarah Jane Pemberton, Abigail Pemberton, and Charlotte Pemberton, daughters of Mr. Ebenezer P.—At Fort Smith, Arkansas River, Dr. Thos. Russell, of Salem, 27.

Several Obituary Notices unavoidably deferred.

WORCESTER'S GAZETTEERS

FOR sale by TIMOTHY SWAN, No. 15, Cornhill. Extracts from Reviews.

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

In our apprehension, the preference of this Gazetteer, over former works of the same nature, consists in six particulars. 1. It is far more complete in the list of places, than any former Gazetteer. 2. It is the proper medium between too much diffuseness and too much brevity. 3. It is furnished with an appendix of very useful matter. 4. The plan of uniting ancient and sacred Geography, so far as the work would allow, is an improvement upon the plan of former Gazetteers, which will be grateful to every student of sacred and profane history. 5. The account of the United States, and of America generally, is far more complete than any which we have hitherto had. 6. This Gazetteer has a decided preference over all others in point of type, work and paper."

[Panoplist for Jan. 1819.] "We do not wish to dwell upon these small defects because we have not time on the other hand to point out its merits, which certainly preponderate. It contains a great mass of information, digested in a very compact form and stated generally with precision and accuracy."

[North American Review for May, 1818.]

"A work like this, executed with intelligence, industry and care, was much wanted, and we are happy to express our conviction that Mr. Worcester has united these qualities in a very remarkable manner. The work is neatly executed, and in every way, in our opinion, far preferable to any other that we have seen."—[Niles' Register May 22, 1819.]

"UNITED STATES GAZETTEER."

"We are fully convinced, that this work is necessary, and makes a valuable addition to the statistics of our country."—[Panoplist for February, 1819.]

"This is a very valuable Gazetteer, inasmuch as the information it conveys is unusually accurate as well as copious."—[New-York Monthly Magazine for March, 1819.]

"This volume contains a greater mass of information respecting our country than any book which has come under our observation as to things expected to be contained in a work of the kind."—[Niles' Register, May, 22, 1819.]

Elegant Silk Vestings, Surtrouts, Coats, Waistcoats, Pantaloon.

WILLIAM C. HALL,

HAS for sale at the London Clothes and Hat Warehouse, No. 2, Brattle-street, 2d door from Court-street, received by the London Pack and Cincinnati from London.

8 ps. elegant figured Silk Vestings—100 do. Casimere—Toilet and Valencia do.—twilled and plain black and green Silks, for Pelisses—1200 yards remnant Silks for linings—20 dozen Elastic Silk Garters—10 do. Purses—50 do. black and white Silk Hose and half do.—20 do. Silk Scarfs, Mantles and Shawls—200 ps. elegant London real West of England Cloths and Casimeres fashionable colours—extra fine French drab Cloths—London superfine Beaver Hats, 57—Napt Hats, 52—Travelling Caps, 51—Fur do. 35, 50—60 superfine blue and colored Surtrouts, 20 to 30—20 Great Coats, 20 to 32—100 blue, black and colored Coats, 14 to 32—Frock Coats, 20 to 28—800 pair black, blue, mixed and colored Pantaloon, 7 to 10—double belted Casimeres—80 black, buff and white Casimere Vests, 3, 50 to 34—200 Toilett and Valencia Vests, 2 to 3—100 black Silk do. 3 to 4—80 plaid and Camblet Cloaks, 12—Camblet Great Coats, 14—100 lbs. rich Mohair Twist—100 do. black Italian Silk—100 gross extra gilt Coat and Vest Buttons—Pearl do.—500 lbs. Marshall's Patent Thread—blue Plains—Scotch Plaid—Camblet—Silk Fringe, and Tassels, for bed trimmings.

The above were purchased in London in July and August last, are the latest London fashions, best goods selected, as large and good an assortment of fine Clothes and Casimeres as can be found in the United States, will be sold wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. 4w Jan. 1.

Pew Cushions.

ROBERT L. BIRD, No. 73, Newbury Street, has for sale ready made Pew Cushions, of various sizes. Also, Green and Crimson Mourns, curled Hair, Carolina Moss, &c. Jan. 1.

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Directors of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, will be held at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the day previous, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a committee appointed by the board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society.

Jan. 1, 1820. ASA EATON, Clerk.

District of Massachusetts, to wit,

District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1819, and in the forty-fourth year of the independence of the United States of America, J. E. Worcester, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words, viz.—"Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern, with an Atlas, by J. E. Worcester." In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States of America, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

